THE RESERVE SAME SAME SAME SAME SAME SAME

NEW BILL PUTS TAX BURDEN ON 'BIG BUSINESS'

Redraft of War Revenue Measure Introduced Formally in Senate.

AIMS AT EXCESS PROFITS

Minority Discusses Plans to Eliminate Postal and Carrier Increases.

WASHINGTON, July 3 .- The Senate redraft of the war revenue bill was formally introduced by Chairman Simmons portion thereof employed during the pre- other drinks was reduced to five cents mally introduced by Chairman Simbons of the Committee on Finance to-day. In presenting the measure for the consideration of the Senate, Chairman Simbons made no comment whatever on the character of the measure, simply asking character of the measure, simply asking period, the excess profits shall be determined as provided in section 205."

States received in the calendar year every calendar year thereafter

\$2,000 for married and \$1,000 for unmarried persons. The Senate commitorporation tax section passed by the Next follows the provision for the war

excess profits tax, beginning with a definition of terms, which in part fol-

The term 'taxable years' means the twelve months ending December 31, expartnership which has fixed its own fisal year, in which case it means such fecal year. The first taxable year ear. The first taxable year shall year ending December 31, 1917. except that in the case of a corporation partnership which has fixed its own ng during the calendar year 1917. If a March 1, 1918, makes a return coverown fiscal year and includes erein the income received during that part of the fiscal year falling within taxable year shall be that proportion of he tax computed upon the excess profits furing such full fiscal year, which the time from January 1, 1917, to the end of such fiscal year bears to the full fiscal year; and the term 'pre-war period' or, if a corporation or partnership was not in existence or an individual was not engaged in a trade or furing the whole of such period, then as many of such years during the whole of

ngaged in the trade or business." Determination of Profits.

Determination of Profits.

War profits are to be determined by deducting the average income for the Pre-war period from the net income for the Pre-war period from the net income for the Ease of a foreign corporation or partnership or a non-resident alien individual that proportion thereof which the net income of the trade or business during the trade or business during the trade or business during the trade or business capital or proportion the trade or business profits and into the average capital or proportion to the average capital or proportion thereof employed during the pre-war period which the average capital or proportion to the average capital or proportion thereof employed during the pre-war period which the average capital or proportion thereof employed during the pre-war period which the average capital or proportion thereof which the average capital or proportion thereof we employed during the pre-war period which the average capital or proportion thereof employed during the pre-war period which the average capital or proportion thereof employed during the pre-war period which the same proportion to the average capital or proportion thereof employed during the pre-war period which the same proportion to the average capital or proportion thereof employed during the pre-war period which the same proportion to the average capital or proportion thereof employed during the pre-war period which the same proportion to the average capital or proportion thereof employed during the pre-war period which the average capital or proportion thereof employed during the pre-war period which the same proportion to the average capital or proportion thereof employed during the pre-war period which the same proportion to the average capital or proportion thereof employed during the pre-war period which the same proportion to the average capital or proportion thereof employed during the pre-war period which the same proportion to the average capital or proportion thereof employed turing the pre-war period which the prop

NEW WAR REVENUE BILL ADDS \$1,670,000,000 TO U. S. LEVIES

White the state of the state of

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Here are the figures of the new war revenue bill as reported to the Senate to-day by Chairman Simmons of the Committee on Finance; these huge items are in addition to all

Incomes, \$532,000,000. War excess profits, \$523,000,000.
Distilled spirits, \$105,000,000.
Rectified spirits, \$5,000,000.
Beers, \$38,000,000. Wine, \$6,000,000. Miscellaneous liquors, \$2,330,000 Cigars, \$10,000,000.

Cigarettes, \$20,000,000. Manufactured tobaccos, \$25,000,-000. Snuff, \$1,500,000. Cigarette papers, \$100,000. Soft drinks, \$10,000,000. Freight transportation, \$77,500,-

Express and parcel post, \$17,-500,000. Passenger transportation, \$87,-500,000. Pipe lines, \$4,500,000.

These Senators will recommend that be received by it as evidenced upon the received by it as evidenced upon the stock or from the net earnings of other corporations. Joint stock companies or associations or insurance companies, subsections, which would, of course, have en paid in the end by the shippers, would eliminate the tax of 10 per nt. on passenger tickets, which tax on the carrier. It would eliminate the carrier. It would eliminate the tax of 10 per nt. on passenger tickets, which tax the first of the carrier. It would eliminate the carrier are not of the carrier are not of the carrier. It would eliminate the announts received by it as evidenced upon the received by it as evidenced upon the sacock or from the net earnings of other corporations, Joint stock companies or associations or insurance companies, subsect to the tax imposed by Section 2 of such act of October 3, 1913, except that the amounts see received by it as evidenced upon the received by it as evidenced upon the corporations, Joint stock companies or associations or insurance companies, subsect to the tax imposed by Section 2 of such act of October 3, 1913, except that the amounts so received by it as evidenced upon the corporations, Joint stock companies or associations or insurance companies, subsect of October 3, 1913, except that the amounts see the proposed upon the corporations, Joint stock companies or associations or insurance companies, subsect to the tax imposed by Section 2 of such act of October 3, 1913, except that the amounts so received by it as evidenced upon the corporations, Joint stock companies or associations or insurance companies, subsect to the tax imposed by Section 2 of such act of October 3, 1913, except that the associations or insurance companies or associations or insurance companies or associations or insurance companies.

as provided in title I. of such act of September 8, 1916, as amended, except that the credit allowed by subdivision The first section of the war revenue (b) of Section V. of such act shall also bill provides "that in addition to the be deducted. There shall be allowed (a) normal tax" imposed on incomes by the in the case of a domestic partnership act of September 8, 1916, "there shall the same deductions as allowed to inbe levied, assessed, collected and paid dividuals in subdivision (a) of Section a like normal tax of two per centum V. of such act of September 8, 1916, as upon the income of every individual a amended; and (b) in the case of a forcitizen or a resident of the United eign partnership the same deductions as tates received in the calendar year allowed to individuals in subdivision insteen hundred and seventeen and (a) of Section VI. of such act as

The follows a statement of the new surtaxes to be paid in addition to the gross income of \$5,000 or more for the such excess, such taxes to be paid by surtaxes provided by the act of 1916 taxable year, and every individual havand the reduction of exemptions to ing such a gross income from a trade or association selling such tickets; and, in business shall render a correct return of addition to the above (e) a tax equivament of the did not change the provisions of the trade or business for the provisions of the provisions of the trade or business for the provisions of the trade or business for the provisions of the provisio the taxable year, setting forth specifically the gross income for such year, and the deductions allowed in this title. Such returns shall be rendered at the same time and in the same manner and

form as is prescribed for income tax re-turns under title I of such act of September 8, 1916, as amended. Senate committee did not change the additional tax of \$1.10 a gallon or whiskey imposed by the House, but added a tax of \$1.10 a wine gallon on imported perfumes containing distilled spirits. On cereals used in the producspirits. On cereals used in the produc-tion of distilled sprits a tax of \$60 a

hundredweight and on molasses and syrups a tax of \$5 a wine gallon are imposed. Additional provisions follow: "Under such rules, regulations and ends as the Commissioner of Internal bonds as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, the provisions of the section shall not apply to materials used in the production of distilled spirits withdrawn exclusively for other than beverage purposes or for the fortification of pure sweet wines as defined by the act entitled 'An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes,' approved September 8, 1916; but such spirits shall not be withdrawn for expect except upon the application of an act of May 16, 1969), a tax of 5 cents a pound to be paid by the producer or importer, and sold or removed for consumption or sale, a tax of 2 cents a pound to be paid by the producer or importer, and sold or removed for consumption or sale, a tax of 2 cents a pound to be producer or importer.

(B)—Upon all tea produced or imported, and sold or removed for consumption or sale, a tax of 2 cents a pound to be paid by the producer or importer.

(B)—Upon all tea produced or imported, and sold or removed for consumption or sale, a tax of 2 cents a pound to be paid by the producer or importer. such spirits shall not be withdrawn for export except upon the application of an accredited representative of a nation at war with the Imperial German Government, or of any neutral nation, in which application it is declared that such spirits are withdrawn for other than beverage purposes.

beverage purposes.

"That no distilled spirits produced after the enactment of this act shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country or from the West sugar manufactured or imported, if suit-

EXEMPTION BOARDS

Perfumes and cosmetics, \$1,700,

Proprietary medicines, \$3,400,-

Cameras, \$500,000.
Admissions, \$23,000,000.
Schedule A, including playing cards, \$30,000,000.

Teas, \$80,000,000.

Teas, coffee, sugar and products of cacso, \$86,000,000.

Virgin Islands products, \$20,000.

First class mails, \$50,000,000.

Second class mails, \$3,000,000.

Total, \$1,670,000,000.

Will Pass on the Appeals Seats and berths, \$2,250,000. Telephones and telegraph, \$7,-000,000. Against Conscription Here. Publications, \$7,500,000. Automobiles, \$40,000,000. Sporting goods, \$800,000. Pleasure boats, \$500,000.

BY DIVISIONS

Washington Announces Lists, With One Body to Pass on Each 30,000.

WASHINGTON, July 3 .- Gen. E. H. Crowder, Provost Marshal-General, made public to-night the full list of exemption boards which will sit in New York city to pass upon the claims to exemption of persons who registered under the selective draft law. The local boards are named with a view to having a pound.
Cigar and tobacco taxes are as stated one board for each 20,000 inhabitants.
In THE SUN to-day.
The list of appointees follows: The list of appointees follows:

The August of the Meanure, Chairman Simple services of the Meanure and the consideration of the Meanure, Chairman Simple state the bill be printed for distribution and announcing to the Senate that the report of the majority of the committee, the proof of the Meanure, Simple state the bill be printed for distribution and announcing to the Senate that the report of the majority of the committee, the proof of the Meanure, Simple state that the report of the majority of the committee, the proof of the Senate bill discloses that the most radical changes put into the most radical ch

severages. This concentration would eliminate the proposed taxes on the common carriers of the country in the way of the 3 per cent. tax on freight receipts, which would, of course, have been paid in the end by the shippers, it would eliminate the tax of 10 per cent. on passenger tickets, which tax would also have fallen on the traveller and not on the carrier. It would eliminate the increased postal rates on first class mall matter whereby the lefter rate is advanced to 3 cents an ounce or a fraction thereof. It would eliminate the one-quarier of a cent a pound advance in second class rates, and along with that the 5 per cent. tax on the net receipts of publishers. It would eliminate the companies are specially and 1913 and for the tax imposed by title 1 of such act of the computed under rules or first that the amounts receipts of publishers. It would eliminate the consequence of a cent a pound advance in the consumption taxes on sugar, tes, coffee and cocoa. It would eliminate the tax on the net receipts of publishers. It would eliminate the companies, subject to the tax imposed by title 1 of such act of the computed under rules proposed taxes, all advances in the present the one-quarter of a cent a pound addicent taxes, all advances in the proposed taxes, all advances in the proposed taxes and the proposed taxes and the proposed taxes and the proposed taxes on first that the approval of the Secretary of the tax imposed by title 1 of such act of the proposed taxes and the proposed taxes on first that the amounts receipts of publishers. It would eliminate the tax of 10 per control taxes on the net receipts of publishers. It would eliminate the tax on the net receipts of publishers. It would eliminate the tax on the net receipts of publishers. It would eliminate the tax on the net receipts of publishers. It would eliminate the tax on the net receipts of publishers. It would eliminate the tax on the net receipts of publis 13.—Gustavus C. Weber, 873 Futnam av.; tustice F. W. Andrews, 707 Decatur st.; harles T. Schendelmsier, 807 Quincy st. 23.—William W. Vanderwater, St., 72 Hart st.; Robert N. Hunter, 642 Marcy av.; by. Edwin N. Hoxsie, 1 Hart st. 24.—Frederick F. Pardy, 811 Lafayette v.; Samuel H. Cragg, 812 Willoughby iv.; Dr. James C. Kennedy, 762 Wil-oughby av. to theatres, operas and other places of amusement sold at newsstands, hotels and places other than the ticket offices

of such theatres, operas or other places of amusement, at not to exceed 50 cents in excess of the sum of the established price therefor at such ticket offices plus the Nighby av. 35—Valentine J. Reidman, 795 Wil-sughby av.; John H. A. Walsh, 19 Stuy-esant av.; James J. Spellman, 573 Kos-tusko st. amount of any tax imposed under clause
(a) of this section, a tax equivalent to
5 per cent. of the amount of such excess, vesant av.; James J. Spellman, 573 Kosciusko st.

36—George Johnston, 174 Fourteenth st.;
17a Bushey, 214 Seventeenth st.; James J.
Daley, 499 Twentieth st.
27—Thomas Martin, 4710 Sixth av.;
John Feitner, 155 Twenty-third st.; Dr.
Francis I. Drobinsky, 597 Fourth av.
35—Denis Norton, 339 Douglass st.; John
A. Henneley, 47 St. Mark's place; Dr.
Louis W. Pearson, 491 Union st.
25—Eugene F. Cooks, 29 Second st.;
William H. Hermance, 325 Union st.
Sylvester J. McNamara, 159 Union st.
40—Alfred Gemken, 325 Forty-ninth st.;
Thomas F. Menahan, 460 Forty-ninth st.;
Dr. Robert H. E. Coughlin, 425 Fortyseventh st.
41—Charles C. Wagner, 422 Fifty-fourth and if sold for more than 50 cents in excess of the sum of such established price plus the amount of any tax imposed under clause (a) of this section, a tax equiv-

ployees of any opera house, theatre or other place of amusement sell or dispose of tickets or cards of admission in excess of the regular or established price or charge therefore, such tax to be paid by the person, corporation, partnership or association selling such tickets."

Stamp Tax Changes.

Stamp Tax Changes.

Seventy-first st.

B. Couries. Wagner, 422 Fifty-fourth st.; Henry Maloy, 357 Fifty-ninth st.; Dr. John C. Graham, 519 Seventy-third st.; Dr. John C. Graham, 519 Seventy-first st.; William C. Burling, 5191 Eleventh st.; Dr. John A. Gildersleevs, 1327 Seventy-first st. The principal changes in stamp taxes place: William M. Patterson, 10 Seventh made by the committee are the addition av. Dr. William F. Campbell, 234 Clinton

or removed for consumption or sale, a

of a 1 cent tax on drafts and checks of A5.—John J. Curtin, 259 Cumberland st.;
W. W. Owens, 259 Clinton av.; Dr. Calvin
S. Barber, 51 South Oxford st.
46.—Charles M. Camp, 257 Lafayette av.;
W. M. Sayre, 358 Washington av.; Dr. O.
Paul Humpstone, 227 Washington av.
47.—Frederick H. Ven Zandt. 1 Brevoort place: Karl S. Delts, 477 Park place;
Dr. Albert M. Judd. 376 Grand av.
48.—Joseph E. Owens, 214 Garfield place;
Morris U. Ely, 54 Montgomery place; Dr.
Thomas B. Spence, 541 Third st.
49.—Michael Furst, 116 Prospect Park
West: Meyer Steinbrink, 18 Fuller place;
Dr. Wesley M. Wallace, 216 Ninth st.
50.—Frank Ward, 436 Humboldt st.;
Frank Wolf, 487 Humboldt st.; Dr. William
N. Walenta, 396 Graham av.
51.—James E. Finnegan, 321 Ainslee st.;
George W. Schaedle, 199 Ainslee st.; Dr.
Charles E. Clark, 571 Lorimer st.
52.—William Ocker, 174 South Second st.;
Dr. Milton I. Strahl, 164 South Fourth
st.; Samuel Widder, 128 South Second st.;
Dr. Milton I. Strahl, 164 South Fourth
st.; Edward J. Widness, 99 Grand st.;
Dr. August Heerlei, 66 North Sixth st.
54.—Maithew Smith, 142 North Eighth
st.; Edward J. Hurtaugh, 166 Bedford av.;
Dr. James S. Sleesan, 174 North Sixth st.
55.—William P. Murphy, 78 Herbert st.;
Dr. Albert E. Gilmartin, 579 Leonard st.;
Dr. Edward V. McGoldrick, 115 Russell st.
56.—William H. Stryker, 2238 Emmons
av.; Edmund W. Voorhees, 2188 Ocean av.;
Dr. Charles F. Hulseman, 145 Milton et.;
Sa-Harry P. F. Hammond, 231 Argyle
24 James L. Cronsey, Cronsey av. 2002. 45-John J. Curtin, 259 Cumberland et.; F. W. Owens, 259 Clinton av.; Dr. Calvin post package for each 25 cents or part thereof charged for its transportation.
The food consumption taxes follow:
(A)—Upon all coffee and substitutes
therefor produced or imported, and sold Dr. Charles teenth st. 25. Harry P. F. Hammond, \$21 Argyle road; James L. Cropsey, Cropsey av., opposite Hay Thirty-fith st.; Dr. Davis S. Fettes, 1492 Avenue P. 59. George E. Nestrand, 1231 Eightysecond st.; John H. Quall, 1208 Hay Ninfest.; Dr. Joseph W. Malone, \$722 Hay Parksty.

tenth st. 5s—Harry P. F. Hammond, 211 Argylo road; James L. Cropsey, Cropsey av., opposite Bay Thirty-stift at.; Dr. Davis S. Fette, 182 Avenue Thirty-stift at.; Dr. Davis S. Fette, 182 Avenue Thirty St. Dr. Davis S. Fette, 182 Avenue Thirty-stift at.; Dr. Davis S. Thirty A. Machine, 123 Avenue Thirty-stift at.; Dr. Davis S. Washington, July 3.—An appeal to the American public to help win the war against Germany by organizing to save against Germany by organizing to save and off of supplying the Allies was made of the American public to help win the war against Germany by organizing to save and off of supplying the Allies was made of the families of motormen and configuration avenue Thirty-stift at.; Dr. Edward Brodesto. Engage Thirty-stift at.; Dr. Davis S. Thirty S. Davis S. Davis

Thirtieth st.

123—George Osrin, 232 East Thirty-second st.; Dr. John H. Cudmore, 216 East Thirty-ninth st.; Dr. Thomas F. Quinlan, 221-East Thirty-ninth st.; 124—Joseph M. Proskauer, 23 West Sixty-ninth st.; Sidney S. Price, 19 West Seventieth st.; Dr. Henry C. Cowles, 27 Central Park West.

126—Henry A. Wise, 154 West Seventy-sixth street; Nathan Ottinger, 1270 Broadway, Dr. W. Travis Gibb, 42 West Seventy-fifth st.

126—Alfred P. W. Seaman, 147 West.

Way, Dr. W. Travis of the Seventy-fifth st.

128—Alfred P. W. Seaman, 147 West Eighty-seventh st.; George Haven Putnam, 225 West 58th st., Dr. Jonathan C. Wells, 220 West Eighty-third st.

127—John E. Dargan, 154 East Forty-ninth st.; Dr. John Nelson, 219 East Forty-eighth st.; Dr. Samuel Kahn, 408 East Fiftteth st.

128—Elliott St. S. Benect, 144 East Pifty-sixth st.; Frederick E. Coudert, 124 East Pifty-sixth st.; Frederick E. Coudert, 125 East Pifty-sixth st.; Dr. David F. King, 681 Lexington av. East Pifty-sixth st.; Dr. David F. King, 651 Lexington av. 129—Julius Henry Cohen. 2 West Eighty-eighth st.; Collin Armstrong, 220 West Ninety-eighth st.; Dr. George F. Brooks, 247 Central Park West. 130—Paul Abelson, 1 West 101st st.; Dr. George R. Stuart, 162 West 190th st.; Dr. H. R. Cronk, 257 West 190th st.; Dr. H. R. Cronk, 257 West 190th st.; Dr. Har. Theobold, 229 East Sixty-first st.; Dr. Harry Greenstein, 397 East Fifty-seventh st.; 132—Michael Buffek, 224 East Sixty-sighth st.; Dr. Henry A. Bancel, 235 East Sixty-eighth st.; Dr. Henry A. Bancel, 235 East Sixty-eighth st.; John Laior, 245 East Seventy-second st. 132—Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., 178 East Seventy-second st. 134—Vincent Losser, 326 West 108th st.; 134—Vincent Losser, 326 West 108th st.; 134—Vincent Losser, 326 West 108th st.;

Beventy-second st.

134-Vincent Losser, 320 West 108th st.;
Fabian Franklin, 527 Cathedral Parkway;
Dr. William C. Calhoun, 205 West 107th
st. st.
. 135—Einar Chrystle, 181 Claremont av.;
Simeon Strunsky, 416 West 122d st.; Dr.
D. S. D. Jessep, 691 West 112th st.
135—E. Henry Lacombe, 422 West 118th
st.; Patrick Curtin, 308 West 116th st.; Dr.
E. C. Fasett, 210 West 116th st.
137—Joseph I. Green, 175 East Seventyninth st.; Frank Sheridan, 1490 First av.;
Dr. John C. Baughan, 156 East Seventyninth st.

BERNE, July 3.—The departure of the doing important duty with the fleet. He has been numbered among the progressive element of the naval officers and United States has been postponed for a motion.

of the younger naval officers and now is doing important duty with the fleet. He has been numbered among the progressive element of the naval officers and I offer cordial congratulations on this recently was chosen by selection for professional fundation of the Dominion of Canada.

careful of

the water

they drink.

Ask for

White Rock

water

It is the same

FOOD EMBARGO LIST

modities for Export Early

Next Week.

WASHINGTON, July 3,-The first

in shipping and foreign commerce.

It is understood there will be four

can be had on questions referred by the

portant work of directing American ex-

charge being raised from five to ten

The trouble became so serious that the police and firemen were unable to cope with it. Three men who tried to buy tickets were badly beaten and Po-

Convicted Attorney Ordered to

Herbert Reeves, an attorney of Brook-

Trial in Model Loan Case.

for larcenies committed in that bo for incremies committed in that borough.

Before Reeves could be removed to
Sing Sing District Attorney Martin of

patrol the streets.

places be the mob.

WILSON TO GIVE OUT President Will Designate Com-

and Commerce and the Food Administrator will each nominate a member of the board. The Shipping Board, be-cause of its close connection with the problem of supplying the Allies and neuinestimable value in the highly im-L. I.—George Bennett, 26 North Tenth av.
Rockaway Park, L. I.; Frank Baldwin, 17
North Fairvisw av. Rockaway Beach,
L. I.; Dr. Loufs V. Clarke, 69 Mott av.
Far Rockaway, L. I.
13—Robert F. Boyer, 455 Willard av.
Woodhaven, L. I. Francis H. Luce, 1655
Woodhaven, av., Woodhaven, L. I.; Dr.
John L. Casselberry, 1218 Hatch av.
Comp. Park, L. II.

Comp. Park, L. II.

The delay in putting the exports control law in operation, Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, which has the administration of the work, said: "The delay in putting the law in operation is merely from such necessary adjustments as are possible to make in advance so it will move

erected in a prominent square in Paris

to commemorate the cooperation of cents. About 2,000 factory workers, er American men and women in relief work raged at the increase, started a hoyin France during the war.

The committee for the erection of the monument is under the patronage of President Poincare and is presided over the police and firemen were unable to cone with it. There men who tried to by Leon Bonnat, head of the National School of Fine Arts. The honorary presidents are Paul Deschanel, presi-dent of the Chamber of Deputies, and Antonin Dubost, president of the Senate. Other members of the committee are Marshal Joffre, Alexandre Ribot, the Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs: Paul Painleve, Minister of War Admiral Lacaze, the Minister of Ma-rine; Jules Stees, Minister of Public Instruction: Albert Dalimier, Under Secretary for Fine Arts, and Adrien Mithouard, president of the Municipal Council.

The honorary committee in connection with the work includes former Premiers Briand and Barthou; Rene Viviani, Minister of Jutice; Alexandra Millerand, former Minister of War; Gabriel Hano-taux, president of the Franco-American Commission for the Development of Political, Economic, Literary and Art Reiations; Prof. Henri Louis Bergson, member of the French Academy; Georges Pallain, governor of the Bank of France; Baron Edmond de Roth-schild, Countess Murat, the Marquise de Ganay and other prominent Paris-

NEW APPEAL BY HOOVER.

Says America Can Win War by

IREADY TO FORCE Tavelers VOTE ON FOOD BILL

Senator Chamberlain Has Necessary Signatures to Get Cloture at Once.

SOUTHERNERS STIRRED

Threaten to Revolt Because Bill Puts Cotton Under Controller.

WASHINGTON, July 3 .- Efforts will be made at the reconvening of the Senate Thursday to have a formal agreement for a conclusive vote on the food administration bill now pending. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, in charge of the bill for the Administration, made this announcement at the lose of to-day's

At the same time Senator Chamberlain warned the Senate that in the event no agreement by unantmous consent seemed obtainable he would present a motion calling for the application of the Senate new cloture rule.

A petition bearing a sufficient number of signatures has been in Senator Chamberlain's possession since yesterday. He does not desire to present it if by any other method of procedure the resort to gag rule can be avoided.

Southerners Threaten Bevolt.

But a desire to avoid gag rule was not the only reason back of Chamberlain's reluctance to introduce the cloture moproclamation by President Wilson designating commodities for export to come under Government control will be is tion. A revolt among Southern Demo-sued next week, probably Monday or cratic Senators, whose constituencies are Tuesday. The new Exports Council met composed largely of cotton producers and dependents of the cotton producing to-day and agreed to the formation of to-day and agreed to the formation of industry, is threatening. From back an advisory board made up of experts home they are beginning to receive telegrams of protest against inclusion by the Senate in its action yesterday of the Senate in its action yesterday of king cotton as one of the objects of the food controller's supervision. Until that time the Southern Demoor five members of the new board, who will establish headquarters in Wash-

ington for the period of the war. To them the Exports Council will refer the questions which will arise daily, and which the council due to the other. duties of its members will not be able to give the required attention.

The Secretaries of State, Agriculture

The Secretaries of State, Agriculture

cotton State Democrats who had signed the petition for the cloture rules revoked their action. Senator Chamberlain still cause of its close connection with the problem of supplying the Allies and neutrals with the necessaries of life, probably will be asked also to name a member. the Administration's face in this regard.
In the Senate to-day a greater part will be expected to give all their time to the work and so to arrange their af-fairs and hours that immediate sessions ploved the tendency of Cong the debate period was taken up by mater McKellar of Tennessee, who deburden the President with duties which

Exports Council or on which the latter desires the board to make recommendation or give advice. It is expected that assistance of this board will greatly relieve and assist the council and be of shirking Responsibility.

"It is easy enough to put the burden on somebody else and thereby avoid In speaking of the delay in putting the responsibility, said Senator McKellar exports control law in operation, Secre-In speaking of the delay in putting the exports control law in operation, Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, which has the administration of the work, said: "The delay in putting the law in operation is merely from such that the law in operation is merely from such that the law in operation is merely from such that the law in operation, Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce with the law in operation, Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, which has the administration of the war itself as a part of its sworn duty. It is not fair to the people who elected us to office, and it is not considered the secretary adjustments as are possible to

12—Robert F. Boyer, 455 Willard av.
Woodhaven, L. I. Francis H. Luce, 1635
Woodhaven av., Woodhaven, L. I. Dr.
John L. Casselberry, 1215 Hatch av.
Ozone Park, L. I.
12—Harry I. Huber, 1014 Birch st. Richmond Hill. L. I.; Charles A. Tipling, 60
Waterbury place, Richmond Hill. L. I.;
Dr. L. Howard Moss, 203 St. Cothoff av.
Richmond Hill, L. I.
14—William V. Gillen, 428 Hillside av.
Jamaica, L. I.; Clarence A. Dudiey, 57
Highland av. Jamaica, L. I.; Dr. George
K. Moysen, 43 Clinton av., Jamaica, L. I.; Dr. George
K. Moysen, 43 Clinton av., Jamaica, L. I.; Dr. George
K. Moysen, 43 Clinton av., Jamaica, L. I.; Dr. George
K. Moysen, 45 Clinton av., Jamaica, L. I.; Dr. George
K. Moysen, 45 Clinton av., Jamaica, L. I.; Dr. George
K. Moysen, 57 Sanford av.,
Flushing, L. I.; Rawdon W. Kellegg, Hellis, L. I.; Dr. Jeseph Themas, 259 Amilty
St., Flushing, L. I.

HICHMOND COUNTY.

1—Louis R. E. Paulin, 12 Wieser place,
Tompkinsville, S. I.; Lester L. Callan, 141
Fourth av., New Brighton, S. I.; Dr.
Charles E. Pearson, 24 Central av., Town.
The consideration is merely from such necessary adjustments as are possible to make in operation is merely from such necessary adjustments as are possible to make in advance so it will move smoothly once placed in running order.
These matters are being given careful consideration and are being worked out as rapidly as is consistent with the immense importance of the subject involved."

Another cause of the delay has been a desire to allow the neutrals an opportunity for their day in court. The neutrals are worried about the degree to which the prospective embargoes will apply. The unofficial statement that all apply. The unofficial statement that all apply. The unofficial statement that this not fair to the people who elected us to office, and it is not fair to ourselves to have the word go out the make in advance so it will move smoothly once placed in running order.

These matters are being given careful make in advance so it will move start with the imake in advance so it will move star

an immediate scurry among the neutral representatives here to demonstrate to the Government that, so far as their respective Governments are concerned, the shipments are for demonstrate to the Governments are concerned, the shipments are for demonstrate to the President when it is our duty to deal with it here and now. It is not a superior for him to deal to the concerned the shipments are for demonstrate to the concerned the shipments are for demonstrate to the concerned t mately will reach Germany has caused spective Governments are concerned, the shipments are for domestic consumption exclusively.

HOME GUARDS QUELL A RIOT.

Disorder Occurs at South River, N.

deal with it here and now, It is not a question for him to decide. I do know that there was never such a lobby in Washington as there is to-day working for the liquor traffic. We all know it "There are some members of this lobby now in the sound of my voice. The lobby that the President drove from the hells of the Control was saintly and New Brunswick, July 3.—Two hundred and fifty home guardsmen from liquor interests here in Washington."

Senator Reed, a member of the angular of the Capitol was saintly and pittifully weak as compared with the ordered and fifty home guardsmen from liquor interests here in Washington."

Senator Reed, a member of the angular of the capitol was saintly and pittifully weak as compared with the ordered and fifty home guardsmen from liquor interests here in Washington." the halls of the Capitol was saintly and this city, armed with rifles and plentifully supplied with ammunition, rushed to South River this morning as a result of a fresh outburst of rioting there in which three men were seriously intured.

Senator Reed, a member of the special isobby committee of the Senate, interrupted to ask if Senator McKellar had not heard of lobbying on both sides of the prohibition question.

The rioting grew out of an increase in rates on the Raritan River Railroad between South River and Parlin, the charge being raised from five. **MOBILIZATION BOARD** REDUCES ITS FORCES Three Divisions Abolished on

Score of Economy. ALBANY, July 1 .- Three divisions of

lice Chief Elberwein was knocked un-conscious by a stone. The mob threat-ened to burn the railroad station and Sheriff Houghton decided to call out the home guardsmen, who will be used tion of Gov. Whitman and the State Six ringleaders of the mob were ar-rested and taken to the Somerset county In the shakeup, w jail. Fires were started in several cut down the expens In the shakeup, which is designed to

cut down the expense of operating the military machinery, the division of BRONX CHARGES HOLD REEVES allens, which was under the supervision of Miss Frances A. Kellon, and the division of cooperating agencies, in charge of Miss Esther E. Lape, were wiped out by order of the Defence Council. The work of these divisions was taken over by Henry D. Sayre, Industrial Commis-sioner, who is assisting the Defence Council.

lyn and once counsel of the Model Build-ing and Loan Association of The Bronz was remanded to the custody of Sheriff The Governor made it plain the work O'Brien of The Bronx yesterday by Jus-tice Pendleton in the Bronx Supreme Court to await trial on charges of forof Miss Kellor and Miss Laps was highly appreciated, but it was decided the same results could be accomplished by the gery in the first and second degrees. Reeves the first and second degrees. Reeves the second degrees are second to the first and second degrees. Reeves the first and second degrees. Reeves the first and second degrees are second to the first and a saying of more than the first and second degrees. Reeves the first and second degrees are second for the first and second degrees. Reeves the first and second degrees are second degrees. Reeves the first and second degrees are second degrees. Reeves the first and second degrees are second degrees. Reeves the first and second degrees are second degrees. Reeves the first and second degrees are second degrees. Reeves the first and second degrees degrees are second degrees. Reeves the first and second degrees degrees

to Sing Sing for from three to six years worker. Her division had twenty-five employees at total salaries of \$2,295 a month, and its estimated operating cost Sing Sing District Attorney Martin of The Bronx procured a writ of habeas corpus calling for Reeves's appearance in the Bronx court to answer to the three indictments hanging over him there. Since then he has been in the Bronx county prison. The indictments in The Bronx county prison. The indictments in The Bronx county prison. The indictments in The Bronx county of the wrecking of the Model division was abolished in the interest o

WILSON FELICITATES CANADA. Save Ties With U. S. Are Made

Stronger by War. OTTAWA, July 3 .- At the golden jubiles celebration here of Canada's confedera-tion the following message was received to-day by the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General, from President Wilson;